

**STUDY ON THE MEDICINAL HERB PLANTS IN KARGI ROAD  
KOTA DISTRICT BILASPUR CHHATTISGARH****Sampatti Todar\***

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(C.G.).**ABSTRACT**

Herbal medicine is still the mainstay of about 75% of the world population, especially in the under developed and developing countries, for primary health care because of better cultural acceptability, better compatibility with the human body and lesser side effects. However, in the last few years there has been a major increase in their use in the developed world. In Germany and France, many herbs and herbal extracts are used as prescription drugs. Herbal treatments are the most popular form of traditional medicine, and are highly lucrative in the international marketplace. On the basis of field

survey on medicinal herb plant species 50 under different families of 35 showed their presence in the campus which was collected identified and listed, and also recorded in Kargiroad Kota of Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh. These medicinal plants showed different habit herbs, climber, shrub and tree.

**KEYWORD:** Herbal Medicine, Kargiroad, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.**INTRODUCTION**

The term "medicinal plant" includes various types of plants used in herbalism ("herbology" or "herbal medicine"). It is the use of plants for medicinal purposes, and the study of such uses. Plants have been used for medicinal purposes long before prehistoric period. Ancient Unani manuscripts, Egyptian papyrus and Chinese writings described the use of herbs. Evidence exist that Unani Hakims, Indian Vaidis and European and Mediterranean cultures were using herbs for over 4000 years as medicine. Indigenous cultures such as Rome, Egypt, Iran, Africa and America used herbs in their healing rituals, while other developed traditional medical systems such as Unani, Ayurveda and Chinese Medicine in which herbal therapies were used systematically. According to World Health Organization, 80 % of the people living

in rural areas depend on medicinal herbs as primary healthcare system (Larkin, 1983). These plants can either be sold raw or as extracts, where the plant is extracted with water, alcohol, or other solvents to extract some of the chemicals. The resulting products contain dozens of chemicals, including fatty acids, sterols, alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, saponins and others (Rotblatt and Ziment, 2002). Even as recently as 1890, 59% of the listings in the US Pharmacopeia were from herbal products (Swerdlow, 2000). Nearly 1 in 5 adults in the United States report taking an herbal product (Barnes et al., 2002). In fact, for most of history, herbal medicine was the only medicine. Although many herbs are primarily of historical interest, thousands of herbal products are available over the country and commonly used by patients in the United States.

Herbal medicine is also called botanical medicine or phyto medicine. It refers to using a plant's seeds, berries, roots, leaves, bark, or flowers for medicinal purposes. Herbalism has a long tradition of use outside of conventional medicine. It is becoming more main stream as improvements in analysis and quality control along with advances in clinical research show the value of herbal medicine in the treating and preventing disease. Documentation of the Ayurvedic system recorded in Sushruta and Charaka dates from about 1000 BC (Kappor, 1990). *Taxus baccata* was reported to use in the Indian Ayurvedic medicine for the treatment of cancer. Paclitaxel is significantly active against ovarian cancer, advanced breast cancer, small and non small cell lung cancer.

Topotecan and irinotecan are semi-synthetic derivatives of camptothecin and are used for the treatment of ovarian and small cell lung cancers, and colorectal cancers, respectively (Creemer et al., 1996). The first agents to advance into clinical use were the isolation of the vinca alkaloids, vinblastine and vincristine from the Madagascar periwinkle, *Catharanthus roseus* (Apo-cynaceae) introduced a new era of the use of plant material as anticancer agents. They were the first agents to advance into clinical use for the treatment of cancer. The discovery of paclitaxel from the bark of the Pacific Yew, *Taxus brevifolia* Nutt. (Taxaceae), is another evidence of the success in natural product drug discovery. Various parts of *Taxus brevifolia* and other *Taxus* species (e.g., *Taxus canadensis*, *Taxus baccata*) have been used by several Native American Tribes for the treatment of some noncancerous cases (Crag and Newmann, 2005).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Selection of Study Site:** The Kargiroad Kota block has rich biodiversity areas which are extensively surveyed ethno-botanically regarding medicinal plants. The preliminary surveys were carried out in February 2019 during the pilot surveys a general idea of the area, its terrain and approachable roots. Forest types, forest vegetation and other related aspect were gathered. Accordingly various sites were demarcated on the forest range and circle map in which extensively field surveys were latter carried out at regular intervals (Sandey and Sharma, 2016).

Field works of the study were done during January-2019 to May 2019. There place of the block were touched and the entire region was covered. The medicinal herb plants were collected in their natural habitat. Emphasis was given to collect the herbs in flowering and fruiting stage. During the field diagnostic features of the plants including occurrence, status, local name, medicinal uses, religious aspects and conservational strategies were noted in the field book reports of the rural physicians, medicine, men and other knowledgeable people were also recorded. Three voucher specimens of each medicinally important plant were collected and numbered. These specimens were kept in the field press for the preparation of herbarium as per suggested by Jain (1968) and Aggrawal (2007). In an effort to quantify the medicinal plants questionnaire was designed, the questionnaire and voucher specimen formed on the basis of interview of some selected rural physicians.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of field survey on medicinal herb plant species, 50 species under 35 different families showed their presence in the campus which was collected identified and listed, recorded medicinal plant showed different habit herbs, climber, shrub and tree. The plants are arranged following their botanical name, family, habit used and propagation shown in indicating summary of medicinal plant in the University campus. Propagation methods of different medicinal herb plant are cited in many of the observed medicinal are commonly cultivated in the country.

An attempt has been made to focus new remedies of several existing diseases through herbal plants by collecting information gathered from Bilaspur district. Large number of medicinal plants is used for the treatment of chronic as well as casual diseases all over the India. (Das et. al., 1988 Hemadri et al 1984. Kurian, 2003) In the present communication 30 known plants (*Acacia melanoxylon*) and their new uses have been presented viz. *Aegle marmelos*.

*Argemone ecisincan, Buchanania lanzan, Capsicum annum, Carica papaya, Cassi fistula, Cocculus hirsutus, Dalbergia latifolia, Detrocalamus strictus, Ipomea panciulata, Euphorbia prostate and Cypens ratundus.*

**Table. Its medicinal herb plant founded in kargi road kota.**

S/N	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family Name	Parts	Uses
01	Aloe barbadensis mill	Aloe Vera	Asphodelaceae	Root and Leaf	Osteoarthritis, fever, itching
02	Mentha	Spearmint	Lamiaceae	Leaf	culinary and allergic reaction
03	Rauvolfia serpentine	Sarpagandha	Apocynaceae	Leaf and root	Mental disease
04	Coriandrum sativum	Dhaniya	Apiaceae	Leaf and seed	Arthritis and diabetes
05	Datura stramonium	Datura	Solanaceae	Leaf, flower and seed	Asthma
06	Calendula arvensis	Calendula arvensis	Asteraceae	Flower	Cancer and fever
07	Ocimum Basilicum	Basil	Lamiaceae	Leaf and seed	Diarrhea and stomach pain
08	Salvia officinalis	Salvia	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Diarrhea and stomach pain
09	Sphaeranthus indicus Linn	Gorakhmundi	Asteraceae	Whole plant seeds flowers and root	Swelling, Headch piles chronic cough
10	Mimosa pudica	Chhui-mui	Mimosaceae	Leaves and root	Swelling, piles and diarrhea
11	Ocimum sanctum	tulsi	Lamiaceae	Leaves and root	Respiratory complains and earache
12	Eclipta prostrata	Bhringraj	Asteraceae	Whole plant	Asthma, body pain, bronchitis, an pneumonia, fever and high blood pressure
13	Camellia sinensis	Tea plant	Theaceae	Leaf	Arthritis and infection
14	Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Arthritis and stomach pain
15	Glycyrrhiza glabra	Licorice	Fabaceae	plant part use taproot and rhizome	Malaria, bronchitis and cough
16	Anethum graveolens	Dill	Apiaceae	plant part and seed	Fever, cough, bronchitis and swelling
17	Thyme vulgaris	Thyme	Lamiaceae	Leaf and stem	Cough and bronchitis
18	Allium schoenoprasum	Chives	Amaryllidaceae	Leaf	Fungal infection and digestive problem
19	Artemisia dracuncululus	Tarragon	Asteraceae	Leaf	Anemia, Cancera and diarrhea
20	Rehmania glutinosa	Rehmania			

## CONCLUSION

The present work indicates the utilization of plants for the treatment of various human ailments among the inhabitants of Kota block district Bilaspur of Chhattisgarh state. There is

a rich ethno-medicinal heritage that is however disappearing due to modernization, technological developments and loss of natural habitats and over exploitation of natural resources. Though the present study is restricted to medicinal plants of Kota block, its findings are to a great extent relevant to the herbal remedies among the natives of the region as a whole. The people of Kota block district Bilaspur utilize a large number of plants to cure human diseases.

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